

shall submit to USD(C)(P/B) information supporting the agency's determination that this requirement has been met.

(4) If the value of a multiyear contract for a particular system or component exceeds \$500 million, use of a multiyear contract is specifically authorized by—

(i) An appropriations act (10 U.S.C. 2306b(1)(3)); and

(ii) A law other than an appropriations act (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(3)).

(5) The contract is for the procurement of a complete and usable end item (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(4)(A)).

(6) Funds appropriated for any fiscal year for advance procurement are obligated only for the procurement of those long-lead items that are necessary in order to meet a planned delivery schedule for complete major end items that are programmed under the contract to be acquired with funds appropriated for a subsequent fiscal year (including an economic order quantity of such long-lead items when authorized by law (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(4)(b))).

(7) All other requirements of law are met and there are no other statutory restrictions on using a multiyear contract for the specific system or component (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(2)). One such restriction may be the achievement of specified cost savings. If the agency finds, after negotiations with the contractor(s), that the specified savings cannot be achieved, the head of the agency shall assess the savings that, nevertheless, could be achieved by using a multiyear contract. If the savings are substantial, the head of the agency may request relief from the law's specific savings requirement. The request shall—

(i) Quantify the savings that can be achieved;

(ii) Explain any other benefits to the Government of using the multiyear contract;

(iii) Include details regarding the negotiated contract terms and conditions; and

(iv) Be submitted to OUSD (AT&L) DPAP for transmission to Congress via the Secretary of Defense and the President.

(f) The Secretary of Defense may instruct the head of the agency proposing

a multiyear contract to include in that contract negotiated priced options for varying the quantities of end items to be procured over the life of the contract (10 U.S.C. 2306b(j)).

(g) The head of an agency shall not award a multiyear contract using fiscal year 2005 appropriated funds unless—

(1) The Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a budget request for full funding of units to be procured through the contract;

(2) Cancellation provisions in the contract do not include consideration of recurring manufacturing costs of the contractor associated with the production of unfunded units to be delivered under the contract; and

(3) The contract provides that payments to the contractor under the contract shall not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units (Section 8008 of Pub. L. 108–287).

(h) Do not award a multiyear contract using fiscal year 2005 appropriated funds that provides for a price adjustment based on a failure to award a follow-on contract (Section 8008 of Public Law 108–287).

[66 FR 63338, Dec. 6, 2001, as amended at 68 FR 50475, Aug. 21, 2003; 70 FR 24324, May 9, 2005]

217.173 Multiyear contracts for weapon systems.

As authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2306b(h) and subject to the conditions in 217.172(e), the head of the agency may enter into a multiyear contract for—

(a) A weapon system and associated items, services, and logistics support for a weapon system; and

(b) Advance procurement of components, parts, and materials necessary to manufacture a weapon system, including advance procurement to achieve economic lot purchases or more efficient production rates (see 217.174 regarding economic order quantity procurement).

[70 FR 24325, May 9, 2005]

217.174 Multiyear contracts that employ economic order quantity procurement.

(a) The head of the agency must provide written notice to the congressional defense committees at least 30 days before awarding—

(1) A multiyear contract providing for economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year (10 U.S.C. 2306b(1)(1)(B)(i)(I)); or

(2) A contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year (10 U.S.C. 2306b(1)(1)(B)(ii); Section 8008(a) of Public Law 105-56 and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts).

(b) Before initiating an advance procurement, the contracting officer must verify that it is consistent with DoD policy (e.g., Chapter 2 of DoD 5000.2-R, Mandatory Procedures for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and Major Automated Information System (MAIS) Acquisition Programs, and the full funding policy in Volume 2A, Chapter 1, of DoD 7000.14-R, Financial Management Regulation).

(c) See 217.172(e)(6) for additional provisions regarding procurement of economic order quantities of long-lead items.

[66 FR 63338, Dec. 6, 2001, as amended at 68 FR 50475, Aug. 21, 2003; 70 FR 24325, May 9, 2005]

Subpart 217.2—Options

217.202 Use of options.

(1) Options may be used for foreign military sales requirements.

(2) Consider use of surge options to support the Industrial Preparedness Production Planning program (see subpart 208.72). A surge option allows the Government, prior to final delivery, to—

(i) Accelerate the contractor's production rate in accordance with a surge production plan or a delivery schedule provided by the contractor under the terms of the contract; and

(ii) Purchase additional quantities of supplies or services.

(3) See subpart 217.74 for limitations on the use of undefinitized options.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 61 FR 7743, Feb. 29, 1996]

217.204 Contracts.

(e)(i) Notwithstanding FAR 17.204(e), the ordering period of a task order or

delivery order contract awarded by DoD pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304a—

(A) May be for any period up to 5 years;

(B) May be subsequently extended for one or more successive periods in accordance with an option provided in the contract or a modification of the contract; and

(C) Shall not exceed 10 years unless the head of the agency determines in writing that exceptional circumstances require a longer ordering period.

(ii) DoD must submit a report to Congress when an ordering period is extended beyond 10 years in accordance with paragraph (e)(i)(C) of this section. Follow the procedures at PGI 217.204(e) for reporting requirements.

(iii) Paragraph (e)(i) of this section—

(A) Also applies to information technology task or delivery order contracts;

(B) Does not apply to contracts, including task or delivery order contracts, awarded under other statutory authority; and

(C) Does not apply to the following:

(I) Advisory and assistance service task order contracts (authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2304b that are limited by statute to 5 years, with the authority to extend an additional 6 months (see FAR 16.505(c)).

(2) Definite-quantity contracts.

(3) GSA schedule contracts.

(4) Multi-agency contracts awarded by agencies other than NASA, DoD, or the Coast Guard.

(iv) Obtain approval from the senior procurement executive before issuing an order against a task or delivery order contract subject to paragraph (e)(i) of this section, if performance under the order is expected to extend more than 1 year beyond the 10-year limit or extended limit described in paragraph (e)(i)(C) of this section (see FAR 37.106 for funding and term of service contracts).

[69 FR 74994, Dec. 15, 2004]

217.208 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

Sealed bid solicitations shall not include provisions for evaluations of options unless the contracting officer determines that there is a reasonable